The Columbian Mirror and Alexandria Gazette.

ALEXANDRIA—PRINTED, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY, BY ELLIS PRICE, AT THE EAST END OF THE MARKET-HOUS.

No. 437.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1796. [Vol. IV.

Notice to the Cavalry.

THOSE of my troop who retain any of the arms or accoutrements drawn upon the late western expedition, are requested to deliver them up to me. The Secretary of war having issued orders for collecting them.

ELISHA C. DICK.

Alexandria January 18, 1796.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF!

HUMPHREY SULLIVAN went off on the 9th inst. and carried with him from the subscriber a bright sorrel Mare, blaze-faced, all her feet white, her eyes hollowed by cutting out the hooks, one small saddle spot and a bite on her back, a small brand under her mand, thus W. R, her tail drawn and not docked, her mane ill trimmed, a natural trotter, ill-broken, eight years old next spring, and had on two fore shoes—also, an old saddle with heart-formed plated bosses, torn in the seat, a striped cloth lined with yellow flannel, and a snaffle bridle. Said Sullivan is a talkative, swearing fellow, of a swarthy complexion, a tailor by trade; says he is a native of Cork, about five feet four inches high, has very black short hair, with a large false queue which is generally stubbed; pitted with the small pox, has a large dent in his forehead, and is also wounded in his left shoulder, which impedes him from raising his hand to his head, and says he received them in Pulaski's Horse, South Carolina; stoops as he walks, with his head inclined to his left shoulder, has a wide mouth and lisps, his teeth are blackened by excessive chewing of tobacco; when he went off he wore a round half worn fur hat, a new black lapelled coat with round-topped twist buttons, with a green striped one under, and a flannel jacket faced with blue silk, a pair of olive coloured fustinet breeches, new boots with red tops, he has also a pair of black fustinet breeches, black silk stockings, shoes and buckles which he wears when he dresses in his French airs, as he boasts of, a plad cloak, with a variety of other clothes. Twenty five dollars will be given for apprehending and securing the thief, so as to bring him to conviction, and twenty five dollars for the delivery of the mare, saddle and bridle to me at this place. The above being the principal part of the subscriber's property induces him to supplicate all the printers to the southward and westward to insert the above advertisement, hoping by their humanity he may obtain his property.

JAMES ROURKE.

Upper Marlborough, Prince George's County, January 18th, 1796

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the schooner Jerusha, on Saturday morning the 16th inst. a sailor named *Richard Knight*, and took with him the boat and one oar: he is about 5 feet 6 inches high; well made; has long curly hair; thick lips, and smooth face: had on, when he went off, a light blue sailor's jacket and deep blue trousers. Whoever will apprehend said fellow and secure him in the Alexandria gaol, shall have ten dollars reward, and five dollars for the boat, if delivered to Messrs. Korn and Wisemiller. The boat is clump built, has yellow sides, black bend, red bottom and painted red inside.

RUSSEL STEVENS.

January 19, 1796.

A Store-house to Let.

THE subscriber will rent 'till the 14th of November next, the store-house on King-street, corner of Gretter's alley.

Wm. HICKMAN.

January 19.

EDWARD FITZGERALD & JOSEPH D'LA HAE dissolved partnership on the 1st of January, 1796. Those who may have demands against the said EDWARD FITZGERALD, will bring them in to him, at ROBERT EVANS's for settlement.

EDWARD FITZGERALD.

January 18.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN who has lived for several years in a very respectable mercantile house, who is well acquainted with business and book-keeping, and can come well recommended, would wish to find employment either in a counting-house or in a wholesale store, or to be sent as a Supercargo to any of the West-India Islands.—He understands both French and English well.—Enquire of the Printer.

WHEREAS the Partnership of Darling & Earp is to be dissolved on the 1st day of Februarynext, all those who have any demands against them are desired to bring them in for settlement; and those who are indebted to them are desired to make payment on or before the 1st day of February, 1796.

DARLING & EARP.

Alexandria, Dec. 1, '95.

For Sale,

A Healthy likely young Negro man, about twenty one years of age, and very ingenious at any thing he is put to, and will make a good tradesman—Inquire of the Printer.

For Freight

THE SCHOONER

FELICITY

OF ALEXANDRIA.

SHE is a remarkable fine sailer, and those who please to employ her, may depend upon having their business done with punctuality and dispatch.—For terms, apply to

EPHRAIM WEYLIE.

Alexandria, January 6, '96.

City of Washington, January 11, '96.

Wanted

AT the Capitol and President's house 130 Good Labourers to be hired by the year. Sixty Dollars per annum and accommodations will be given—the masters finding them cloaths; if sick they will be attended by a physician at the public expence—no deduction for time on account of sickness; but the labourers must not be withdrawn from public employment earlier than the 20th December next.—Wages to be paid quarterly.

For the commr's of the City of Washington,

ELISHA O. WILLIAMS.

Notice.

ALL millers sending Flour to this market, are requested to be more particular in the size and quality of their barrels than heretofore.—As some are yet at a loss to know the size required, I here set it down, to wit: 27 inches in length, and 17 inches diameter in the head; they are likewise requested to be uniform in their brands; in addition to the distinguishable brand of their Mill, No. 1, 2, 196 with Superfine in full on all they judge of that quality. Those who do not comply with the above directions must expect to pay the penalties prescribed by law,

D. DOUGLASS. Flour Inspector.

☞ The Printers of the Winchester and Martinsburg papers will confer a favour on some of their subscribers by a republication of the above.

Alexandria, Jan. 13, 1795.

W. Tonkin,

JOINER, CABINET MAKER and GLAZIER,

BEGS leave to inform the public of his having commenced business in the back part of the house lately occupied by Mr. Sweeney, in King-street, and flatters himself that by an indefatigable attention he will merit the favors of those who may be pleased to honor him with their commands.

Alexandria, Jan. 11, 1794.

N. B. To be rented and immediate possession given, that well known store, counting-house, lodging room and warehouse lately occupied by Mr. Sweeny—also a commodious stable belonging to said premises.—For terms apply to Wm. TONKIN.

A Valuable Mill-Seat.

TO be let for a term of years, a valuable and eligible MILL-SEAT, on the river Potomak, in the county of Loudoun, 18 miles above the Great Falls of Potomak, 35 from the city of Washington, and 2 miles from Leesburgh. This situation is in the heart of a fertile and well settled part of the country, where wheat is the principal article of cultivation. The advantages of water transportation to the markets of George-Town, the city of Washington, and Alexandria, from this place, makes it peculiarly an object for those who may be disposed to engage in the milling business.

The above mentioned seat is on a never failing Limestone stream, generally known by the name of the Big Springs, and has all the advantages which are well known to result from so favourable a situation.

Particulars may be known by applying to the proprietor near the spot.

BURGESS BALL.

December 12, 1795.

JOHN NEILL,

At his Store, in Fairfax-Street,

Has yet on Hand

A handsome Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the Season, together with Soal-Leather, Men and Women's Leather and Satinet Shoes, Sandals and Morocco Slippers, which he will sell low for Cash only

He returns his unfeigned thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal encouragement he has received, and begs leave to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to merit a continuance of their custom.

N. B. All Those who are in any ways intebted to him are earnestly requested to come forward and settle their respective balances before the first day of February next, as no longer indulgence will be given.

Alexandria, Jan. 4, 1796.

Lands for Sale in Fairfax County.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land measuring about 200 acres, lying on the Pimote run, about a mile from the Falls Church: the Road to the Great Falls goes through the middle of it: there are several good springs on it, and about sixty acres of the above land may be made into meadow. For terms apply to the subscriber, who wishes

To Rent or Sell,

The remainder of a lease of that beautiful villa, late the property of Robert Adams, deceased, about a mile from town: there has been a great deal of money laid out on these premises—it would be an excellent situation for any gentleman wishing to retire from town, or for a place of public entertainment, being delightfully situated on the banks of the Potomack. For terms apply to

ROBERT HENDERSON.

December 17.

By virtue of the powers vested in us by an act of the General Assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, an act for erecting a bridge over the Eastern Branch of Potomac river,

WE do hereby give notice that books will be opened by us in the city of Washington, on the second Monday in February next for receiving and entering subscriptions for shares in the said undertaking.

N. B. The Act is published in the Federal Intelligencer and Baltimore Daily Advertiser.

NOTLEY YOUNG,
Dani. CARROLL of Duddington,
Wm. M. DUNCANSON,
THOMAS LAW,
GEORGE WALKER,

Washington, December 17th, 1795.

The subscriber's property, fronting on Union and extending from Wolfe to Duke-streets, having suffered material injury by persons digging and carrying sand and dirt therefrom, she hereby gives notice that a trespasser hereafter will be prosecuted.

B KIRK.

Notice!

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, as he expects to leave his place in a short time; and those having claims against him are requested to bring them forward for settlement.

BARTIMEUS WHITE,

Who has on hand a general assortment of

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Shoes,

Which will be disposed of cheap for Cash.

Alexandria, December 24, 1795.

FOR SALE

A Valuable HOUSE & LOT, in the Town of Alexandria, on the upper corner of Fairfax and Princess Streets. I deem it unnecessary to mention the particulars as those who wish to purchase may know them and be shewn the premises, by applying to Mr. *Edward Ramsay*, in said Town, or to the Subscriber living in Frederick County, Virginia.

REZIN DUVALL.

December 19, 1795.

To be sold, at private Sale,

A MERCHANT MILL & PLANTATION situated on Muddy Run, which empties into the west branch of Octarara Creek, in Oxford Township Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 25 miles from Christiana Bridge, nearly the same distance from New-Port. The Mill is an over-shot, in good order, with two pair of stones, one being Burrs, the other Colognes; the stream a never failing one, and sufficient to turn four pair of stones: the works have not suffered by the late high freshes.

The plantation contains 300 acres, about 100 of which are cleared, and 25 acres of excellent watered meadow, and more may be made at a small expence; a dwelling-house is erected thereon, a barn and other improvements; a good spring of water near the door.—The mill and plantation are now in the tenure of William Reed—the title indisputable. For terms apply to *Joseph Coleman*, Alexandria, or

THOMAS M'KEE,
Wilmington.

N. B. If not sold by the first of February, the Mill will be let on reasonable terms.

December 4.

Four Dollars Reward

FOR apprehending my Mulatto woman ELSEY, who lived with Mr. EDWARD RAMSAY of Alexandria and left him in November Last.—She is a stout wench and is well known in that neighbourhood. She may be delivered to Captain HENRY PIERCY of the same place, who will pay the above reward, in behalf of

GALVAN.

Dumfries, Jan. 2, 1796.

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

The following bill, introduced in the House of Lords on the 6th of November, by Lord Grenville has created serious alarm in England. The duke of Bedford pronounces it the most alarming attack on British liberty, since the formation of the present constitution—as it strikes at the roots of the freedom of speech and of the press—and annihilates all right to popular discussion and petition. It has had one reading, and the question for printing and a second reading carried.

LONDON, November 10.

A BILL,

Intitled an act for the safety and preservation of his majesty's person and government against treasonable practices and attempts.

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons of Great Britain, in this present parliament, duly considering the daring outrages offered to your majesty's most sacred person, in your passage to and from your parliament at the opening of this present session, and also the continued attempts of wicked and evil disposed persons to disturb the tranquility of this your majesty's kingdom, particularly by the multitude of seditious pamphlets and speeches, daily printed, published, and dispersed with unremiting industry, and with a transcendant boldness, in contempt of your majesty's royal person and dignity, and tending to the overthrow of the laws, government and happy constitution of those realms, have judged that it has become necessary to provide a further remedy against all such treasonable and seditious practices and attempts: We, therefore, calling to mind the good and wholesome provisions which have at different times been made by the wisdom of parliament for the averting such dangers, and more especially for the security and preservation of the persons of the sovereigns of these realms;

Do most humbly beseech your majesty, That it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the consent of the lords spritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled; and by the authority of the same, that if any person or persons whatsoever, after the day of in the year during the natural life of our most gracious sovereign lord the king (whom almighty God preserve and bless with a long and prosperous reign) and until the end of the next session of parliament after a demise of the crown; shall, within the realm or without, compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending death or destruction, maiming or wounding, imprisonment, or restraint of the person of the same our sovereign lord the king, his heirs and successors, or to deprive or to depose him or them from the stile, honor, or kingly name, of the imperial crown of this realm, or of any other of his majesty's dominions or countries; or to levy war against his majesty, his heirs and successors within this realm, or without; or to move or stir up any foreigner or stranger with force to invade this realm, or any other of his majesty's dominions or countries, being under the obeisance of his majesty, his heirs and successors; and such compassings, imaginations, inventions, devices, or intentions, or any of them, shall express, utter, or declare, by any printing, writing, preaching, or malicious and advised speaking, being legally convicted thereof, upon the oaths of two lawful and credible witnesses, upon trial, or otherwise convicted or attained by due course of law, then every such person and persons so offending as aforesaid, shall be deemed, declared, and adjudged to be a traitor and traitors, and shall suffer pains of death, and also lose and forfeit as in cases of high treason.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any person or persons within that part of Great Britain called England, at any time from and after the day of in the year during his majesty's life, and until the end of the next session of parliament after a demise of the crown, shall maliciously and advisedly, by writing, printing, preaching, or other speaking, expres, publish, utter, or declare, any words, sentences, or other thing or things, to incite or stir up the people to hatred or dislike of the person of his majesty, his heirs or successors, or the established government and constitution of this realm, then every such person and persons shall, on such second conviction, be adjudged to be transported for seven years, to such place as shall be appointed by his majesty for the transportation of offenders.

Provided always, that no person be prosecuted by virtue of this act, for any of the offences in this act mentioned (other than such as are made and declared to be high treason) unless it is by order of the king's majesty, his heirs or successors, under his or their sign manual, or by order of the council table of his majesty, his heirs and successors, directed unto the attorney general for the time being, to some other of the counsel learned, to his majesty, his heirs and successors, for the time being; nor shall any person or persons, by virtue of this present act, incur any of the penalties therein before mentioned, unless he or they be prosecuted within months next after the offence committed, and the prosecution brought to trial within the same term, assize, or sessions, or that which shall next ensue after filing the information, or the indictment being found, unless the court in which the same is depending shall, on special ground, stated by motion in open court, think fit to enlarge the time for the trial thereof, or unless the defendant shall be prosecuted to any outlawry.

Provided always, and be it enacted, that no person or persons shall be indicted, arraigned, condemned, convicted or attainted for any of the treasons or offences aforesaid, unless the same offender or offenders be thereof accused by the testimony of two lawful and credible witnesses, upon oath; which witnesses, at the time of the said offender or offenders arraignment, shall be brought in person before him or them, face to face, and shall openly avow and maintain, upon oath, what they have to say against him or them, concerning the treason or offences contained in the said indictment, unless the party or parties arraigned shall willingly, and without violence, confess the same.

Provided likewise, and be it enacted, That this act, or any thing therein contained, shall not extend to deprive either of the houses of parliament, or any of their members, of their just ancient freedom and privilege of debating any matters of business which shall be pronounced and debated in either of the said houses, or at any conferences or committees of both or either of the said houses of parliament, or touching the repeal or alterations of an old, or preparing any new laws, or the redressing any public grievance; but that the said members of either of the said houses, and the athsflans of the house of peers, and every of them, shall have the same freedom of speech and all other privileges whatsoever, as they had before the making of this act; any thing in this act to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that all and every person or persons that shall at any time be accused, or indicted, or prosecuted, for any offence made or declared to be treason by this act, shall be entitled to the benefit of the act of parliament made in the seventh year of his late majesty William the third, intituled, an act for regulating of trials in cases of treason, and misprison of treason; and also to the provisions made by another act of parliament, passed in the seventh year of her late majesty Queen Anne, intituled, an act for improving the Union of the two kingdoms.

Provided also, and be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent or affect any prosecution by information or indictment at the common law, for any offence within the provisions of this act, other than the offences hereby declared to be high treason, unless the party shall have been first prosecuted under this act.

EXTRAORDINARY MEETING
OF THE
WHIG CLUB OF ENGLAND.

Crown and Anchor Tavern, Nov. 11.

In consequence of a requisition made by a number of members, an extraordinary meeting of the club was yesterday held.

His grace the DUKE *of* BEDFORD *in the chair.*

The noble duke, in a short address, stated the purpose for which it had been thought necessary to assemble. The daring and flagitious outrage on the person of his majesty on the first day of the session, had made a deep impression on the heart of every Englishman; but they were all convinced that the laws were adequate to the punishment of the atrocious crime, and with becoming vigilance in the execution were adequate to the punishment to the perfect security of his majesty's person and government. They would all combine their best efforts to discover and bring to condign punishment the miscreant offenders, and would upon this and every occasion do their utmost to second and support the law for the maintenance of the king's dignity and the preservation of the public peace. On this subject, he was sure there was not in the room either a divided or luke-warm heart. They all knew that ministers had made use of his outrage as a pretext for introducing into parliament two of the most alarming measures for cramping British libarty that ever was known in this country since the constitution was settled. They were a direct attack on the freedom of the press and of speech—on all the right of popular discussion, and even on the sacred right of petition. In such a crisis then, so long as the valuable liberty of meeting together was left, they would no doubt feel it their duty to come forward, and exert their privileges to stop its progress by expressing their opinion in as firm and decided a tone as the occasion required and to oppose it in every legal way that they could. Some resolutions were then handed to the chair and were read.

Mr. Fox rose to second them. In that club, he said, he was so well known, that he needed not to say, it was the system of his conduct rather to avoid popular meetings upon common occasions, than to covet them; and he knew that many of his friends had imputed to him, that even in that club he had been too cautious in wishing them to abstain from the agitation of questions concerning public affairs. It was not now necessary to enter into the reasons which justified in his mind their not being forward upon every occasion to express their sense of measures, and why even they had abstained in instances which apparently called for their activity. But all those reasons must now give way to more forcible reasons; what might be good and proper up to this moment would now be the reverse. If the bill should pass into law, it was a doubt whether that club ever could meet again: he had not been able, from the statement of ministers, to make his mind positively, but from their description of their intended bill, it was a matter very doubtful whether that club could ever meet again in freedom. If the bill passed into a law, popular meetings were in fact impracticable for any solid purpose of utilty, since all free discussion was to be utterly annihilated. The bill which the house of commons had determined to admit, was not yet before them; but its object had been distinctly opened by ministers, and he declared, that if he had to choose between the two bills, he should prefer the bill in the house of lords to that which was coming into the house of commons, as the least exceptionable of the two. What was our situation in the present crisis? The alternative was either to resort to popular meetings, and procure the strong united sense of the people on the present emergency, or to admit at once that we cannot petition, and submit to see ourselves deprived forever of that sacred right. What must be the consequences to government and to the country if this right of political discussion should be taken away? If men would cease to think—If popular opinion could be conquered, when its voice was stifled, there might be an argument with despotism for the measure; but nothing was so certain that men would find vent for their indignation, and popular feeling when most open was the least dangerous—Even to a well regulated government then the right of popular discussion was of high value, but to all who loved freedom and tranquility, the right was inestimable, as by holding out an incessant corrective of power, abuse was checked before popular indignation burst into tumult.

He could not contemplate the disorders to which this measure might give rise, without horror and dismay. If men might not meet legally.—Grievances might be too great for human patience to endure without complaint.—Would you drive the people of England to that extremity when they could not endure without murmur, nor murmur without felony. He approved therefore of the resolutions which had been read by the noble chairman. He thought there ought to be meetings every where—there ought to be addresses to the several branches of the legislature deprecating the passings of laws which struck at the fundamental principles of English liberty, and by thus agitating the great question for the time they would take the most effectual way to preserve the public peace forever.

On reading the third resolution, the duke of Norfolk suggested, that as the bill intimated to the commons last night was not yet before parliament, it would be better to confine themselves to the bill in the house of lords. He said this because whatever this club did ought to be maturely weighed, that it might not be confounded with those societies, whose rash proceedings, violence and uproar, had excited in the minds of a considerable part of the people of this country an indisposition to every measure of opposition to government.

Mr. Erskine perfectly agreed with the noble duke, that as the bill was not brought into the house of commons, though the majority amounting to 214 members had resolved that it should be brought into the house, it was better to specify only the alarming bill in the house of lords; but he trusted that they would not, in the club, follow the profligate example of these persons who had made their own flanders a pretext for their iniquitious acts they were about to commit. He had heared that the proceedings of other societies were not merely seditious but treasonable. He denied the fact. He had officially seen their papers. Persons had been accused indeed, and fortunately for them, the accusation was brought into a course of judicial enquiry. The result was that they were fully and perfectly acquited. They had not attacked the constitution. They had inveighed against unnecessary war—were they the constitution? He hoped they would not join in calumnies against any set of men without proof. Let them see proof of their sedition, and then it would be fit to join in the cry against them.

The duke of Norfolk said he had not said a syllable against them. He observed only that a prejudice had gone forth against them, whether true or false it was certainly not for them to enquire—but they ought to avoid any rashness which might occasion prejudice in the public mind against their efforts.

Mr. Fox said the objection of the noble duke merited their consideration, yet they were not less in the dark about the meaning of the bill to be introduced. It had two objects—to suppress all the public meetings and all the private meetings. To hold a public meeting, intimation was to be sent to a magistrate, who was to attend if he thought proper, with a number of civil officers, or if he pleased, with a military hand: and if any words were spoken by any person, that the magistrate might chuse to think improper, he was to take the person uttering them into custody—and if he resisted, or if any person resisted, it was to be felony without benefit of clergy. If he chose to dismis and separate the whole meeting, this also he can do; and it was to be felony in the whole not to separate on his command. So much with regard to the public meeting. In regard to this operation on private meetings, Mr. Pitt had not been equally explicit; but so far as he had explained his intention, they were not to be suppressed wherever money was taken for admission; and, as obviously this might be evaded by means of granting tickets, all meetings of any kind, in a house or room, to an extent beyond the size of a family, were to be prohibited. Thus all society was to be cut up by the roots; all the intercourse of life; all clubs; all friendly meetings where men discussed together on the state of human affairs, and on the condition of their country, were liable to be annihilated. To such extent did the bill go, if he could draw any conclusion from the manners in which ministers described their own measure.—Surely it war enough to state these things to rouse every Englishman to oppose it; but undoubtedly it would be time enough when the bill was fairly before them. He therefore suggested words that would make the resolutions meet the ideas of the noble duke, and they were adopted unanimously.

The meeting was uncommonly strong, considering the shortness of the notice. All the members of both houses of parliament belonging to it, who have not become apostate on account of the places and pensions held out by Mr. Pitt, to lure them from their principles, were present,

to the number of fifty lords and member of the houſe of commons. It is a good augury of the ſpirit with which thoſe bills will be taken up in every part of the kingdom.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The performance of Venice Preſerved is prohibited, becauſe ſome of the friends of the miniſter have applied a few of the ſpeeches to preſent men and meaſures.—The ſmells of the ſong—

If you mention vice to bribe,
'Tis ſo put to all the tribe,
That each cries that was levell'd at me.

On the next perfonmance of Henry IVth, it is poſſible the lord Chamberlain may order that the following lines muſt be omitted:

That man that ſits within a monarch's heart,
And ripens in the ſunſhine of his favour.
Should he abuſe the countenance of the king,
Alack what miſchief might not that man do.

A newſpaper, the moſt formidable foe of government, by being their advocate, had the following article.

After mentioning the loſs of that virtuous man, Sir Charles Middleton, from the navy board, there are the following remarkable words:

"After this, it was impoſſible not to determine, that a man who gives way to religious ſcruples muſt be very unfit for the diſcharge of urgent and important public buſineſs."

The cabinet miniſters are not unfit.

Alexandria, January 23.

A letter from the French Miniſter to Citizen Cherui, announces his having received official information of the acceptance of the new Conſtitution of France, together with ſeveral intereſting laws which will ſpeedily be made public.

A veſſel has arrived at Norfolk, which left Breſt the 13th of November. Rumour ſays there are accounts by her, of commotions in Paris on the 4th of November—perhaps too true, as it is corroborative of the intelligence in our laſt from France, via. Boſton.

Extract of a letter from Ireland.

Belfaſt, Auguſt 24.

With heart-felt exultation we read that 71 ſlave-veſſels are deſtroyed, and 17,000 ſlaves liberated on the coaſt of Africa. May the great avenger of the oppreſſed grant the utmoſt ſucceſs to the French in all ſimilar expeditions, may they proceed until every one of thoſe *floating hells*, ſlave-ſhips, are deſtroyed, and until the deſign of thoſe infernals in human ſhape (ſlave traders) are completely blaſted.

And ſays an American ſon of liberty—when we behold an endeavor to promote that diabolical trade in this enlightened country, we are terrified with the horrid form of avarice. Tell it not to any Aſiatic deſpot, nor publiſh it in any heathen country (where the exalted profeſſion we have made has or can ever be proclaimed) that Americans are ſtill advocates for a traffic big with the greateſt horrors that language ever portrayed to the world! But may kind heaven arouſe more Pinckneys of Maryland, and Ramſays of South Carolina, to unite with the genuine offspring of liberty, and by defeating this and every other vile project of our apoſtate ſons, diſpel the cloud that heavily hangs over this beloved and highly favored country.

☞ No papers by the Mail this morning farther to the north than Baltimore—in one from thence is the following *pleaſing article.*

NEW-YORK, JAN. 12.

It is at length aſcertained that Dr. Bollman is in town. The circumſtances of the contradictory accounts of this perſon, demand an explanation. It is as follows.

A letter was received in this city, from London, dated October 10, of which Dr. Bollman was to be the bearer. This circumſtance was mentioned at the beginning of the letter; but a poſtſcript was added, to inform that Dr. Bollman had deferred his voyage. The letter came forward; a perſon preſent at the reading of the *firſt part* of the letter which mentioned Dr. Bollman as the bearer, and before he heard the poſtſcript, left the room, and gave notice to the printer of the Diary, that Dr. Bollman had arrived. This news was announced to the public with the beſt intentions, though *premature*, for the Dr. had *not* arrived. The addition of the ſuppoſed arrival of the Marquis de la Fayette, was made on ſome ſlight grounds of conjecture.

A few days after Dr. Bollman actually arrived in another veſſel, which rendered the intelligence *true*, though at the time it was firſt given, it was premature.

The Marquis is ſtill confined in the fortreſs of Olmutz. His confinement now is ſaid to be occaſioned leſs by the perſonal wiſhes of the Emperor, than by the private reſentment of other perſons.

The Emperor is rather uſing his influence to overcome gradually that reſentment, that he may releaſe his priſoner without giving umbrage to thoſe enemies of the Marquis.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H. DEC. 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Norfolk, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated Nov. 20, '95.

"On the 22d of September, I purchaſed at public auction from the commiſſioners of wrecks, a ſnow, which by ſome unaccountable accident was caſt away in July, on the beach about ſeven miles from Currituck inlet, N. C. and after a great deal of trouble and expence had got her off, and now is in this harbour. This veſſel then caſt away had on board a cargo of Turk's iſland ſalt, and was immediately deſerted; no papers of any kind were found on board; the name on the ſtern had been daubed over with tar; after rubbing it off it appeared ſhe was the Neptune of Kennebeck, or Kennebunk. She is a ſingle decked veſſel, of the dimenſions following, viz. length 76 feet; breadth 24 feet; depth 9 feet, burthen——tons; does not appear to be more than two years old; ſhe has a deep waiſt in which there were originally ſome port holes, and more were apparently made her laſt voyage. Before ſhe was thrown on ſhore, ſhe was ſtripped of her ſails and running rigging; which with the extaordinary manner in which the people left her, gives reaſon to ſuppoſe that the officers were ill treated by the crew.

The above extract is publiſhed in order to give ſome information to the concerned, as from many circumſtances above recited it appears very probable that the officers were murdered by the crew; if ſo, it is hoped the above will ſerve to deteſt the perpetrators, who no doubt on conviction will receive their juſt reward.

PUBLIC SALES.

ON Monday at 12 o'clock, will be ſold on RAMSAY'S wharf, on a credit of 90 days, a quantity of

GRINDSTONES,

And on Tueſday at 10 o'clock at the Vendue Store, a variety of

Wet and Dry Goods.

ROGERSON & BENT, V. M.

January 23.

Bank of Alexandria,

JANUARY 22, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subſcription Book is kept open at the Bank for the purpoſe of receiving ſubſcriptions to the augmented ſtock, and will continue open until the whole number of ſhares are filled up.

By order of the board,

GURDEN CHAPIN, Caſh'r.

N. B. Any Bank paper from Philadelphia to Alexandria, will be taken for the mony to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thurſday the 21ſt January next, a ſubſcription will be opened at the Court-houſe in this town, under the direction of the Preſident and Directors of the Bank, for an augmentation of Seventeen Hundred and Fifty ſhares to the capital of the Bank of Alexandria, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, and continue open for 30 days, or until the whole are ſubſcribed—each ſhare is two hundred dollars and payable in the following manner, viz.

Ten dollars for each ſhare at the time of ſubſcribing—Forty dollars more in 60 days—Twenty-five dollars more in 90 days—Fifty dollars more in 105 days—and Seventy-five dollars more in 165 days from the time of opening the ſubſcription.

By order of the Preſident and Directors,

GURDEN CHAPIN, *Caſhier.*

Alex. Dec. 11, '95.

A Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office Leeſburg—If not taken up before the 1ſt day of April next, they will be ſent to the General Poſt-Office as dead Letters.

A. James Anderſon, near Difficult Bridge, Loudoun County.

B. Walter D. Brooke, near Red Houſe, P. W. C.

C. Nicholas Comerford, Loudoun; Bryan Connor, care of Michael Kinſalah, Gooſe Creek; William Chamberlain, near Snickers's Gap, Londoun; Joſeph Cummins, Loudoun County; the Commandants of the 56th and 57th Regiments, do.

F. Maſon French, Loudoun; George Fielden do. Thomas Fouch, do.

G. James Garret, Loudoun, 2.

H. James Hobbs, Snickers's ferry; JohnHandy, Loudoun; Meſſrs. Thomas and James Hather, do. Robert Herriford, do. John Huſſ, do. Moſes Hopwood, near Newgate.

J. Wm. Jenkins, Loudoun.

L. John Larrowe, near Snickers's Gap; Col. Joſeph Lane, Farmer's Delight; Thomas Lewis, near Centerville.

M. Henry Megary, Loudoun; Joſeph Merſhon, ſenr. do. Aſa Moore, Waterford; James M'Ilheny, Eſq.

N. William Neelſon, care of Hugh Douglaſs, Loudoun.

O. Capt. Cornelius O'Laughlin, Middleburg, 2.

P. Col. Martin Pickket, F. C. H. Leſſeer Puller, Loudoun; Mrs. Preſcot, do. William H. Powell, Belfield Farm.

R. Matthew Ruſt, Loudoun; Sarah Ruſſel, do. James Reddy, care of Gen. Maſon.

S. Alexander Scott, care of Andrew Cockran, Loudoun.

T. Jonathan Taylor Loudoun, care of Jonathan Yours; Joſeph Townſend, at Aſa Moore's Waterford; David Thomas, Loudoun.

W. Henry Whaley, near Leeſburg; William Woodford, near Snickers's Gap.

Y. John Young, Loudoun.

THOMAS LEWIS, P. M.

Leeſburg Jan. 1, '96.

SONG,

Compoſed for the occaſion, and intended to have ben ſung at the St. Andrew's Society at Philadelphia, in November laſt; but the member was prevented from attending the celebration.

How pleaſant the feelings when danger is o'er,
The ſurvivors in battle can tell;
Or the ſailors from ſhipwreck ſafe landed on ſhore,
How their boſoms with gratitude ſwell!
And ſurely ſuch pleaſure, my friend, muſt be ours,
Eſcap'd from a peril as great;
When FEVER came arm'd with her terrific pow'rs,
And DEATH was ſeen marching in ſtate!

No ſex, age, or ſtation could move or reſtrain
The promiſcuous ſad havoc they made;
The ſtreets of our city were ſtill as the plain,
Save the noiſe of the hearſe with the dead.
Now heav'n has the ſcourge in its mercy remov'd
Let us keep that great mercy in mind;
And the labours of all by their conduct approv'd
The patriots and friends of mankind.

Be it ours, with a zeal that no obſtacle fears,
To ſoothe the ſad children of woe;
To chaſe from the wretched their wants and their fears,
And the bleſſings of plenty beſtow.
The thanks of the widow and orphan ariſe,
And heighten the joys of the bleſt;
And peace in return ſhall deſcend from the ſkies,
And make her abode in your breaſt.

Fill a goblet to thoſe who, in duty's ſtern cauſe,
Have fell 'mid their uſeful career!
May their names and their virtues be crown'd with applauſe,
And their tombs with freſh roſes appear.
Thus our PATRON, by labours of *patience* and *love*,
Eſtabliſh'd his well-earned fame;
And his SONS, while the SAINT is enraptur'd above,
Exult and rejoice in his name.

ANECDOTE.

A quondum biſhop having very charitably eſtabliſhed an alms-houſe, at his own expence, for twenty five poor women, lord Mansfield was applied to for an inſcription for the portal of the houſe; upon which his lordſhip took out his pencil, and immediately wrote the following:

Under this Roof
The lord Biſhop of ——
Keeps
No leſs than Twenty-five *Women.*

Notice.

The Members of "The Mechanical Relief Society of Alexandria" are hereby informed that their ſtated quarterly meeting will be held at William M'Knight's on Monday the 1ſt day of February next, at half paſt 7 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Preſident,

Wm. SUMMERS, See'ry.

January 22.

H. Wilbar

BEGS leave reſpectfully to inform his friends and the public, that Spring Garden is again open.

January 23.

MRS. TRUGEN,

IN conſequence of the late deceaſe of her huſband, judges it adviſable to decline the buſineſs of Store-keeping, and begs leave to inform the Ladies of Alexandria, that ſhe has taken an apartment in the houſe occupied by Mr. STEEL, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer, near the wharf in Prince ſtreet, where ſhe will immediately open the buſineſs of MANTUA-MAKER, and other branches of needle-work—as her ſole attention will be employed in this line, and all poſſible care taken to pleaſe, ſhe hopes to receive every due encouragement from her fellow-citizens.

Alexandria, Jan. 22, 1796.

To the Public.

BARBERING BUSINESS DISSOLVED.

NED FITZGERALD, Eſq. Barber has diſſolved partnerſhip between himſelf and *John Delchas*—All thoſe indebted to the ſaid firm are deſired to call on the ſaid *Ned*, Eſq. and make immediate payment; and thoſe to whom *they* are indebted are deſired to call on *John Delchas* for payment directly.

The ſaid *Ned* returns his moſt ſincere thanks to his cuſtomers in general for the generous ſupport he has heretofore received, and by the ſtricteſt attention to his buſineſs hopes to merit their favor in future. *Edward Fitzgerald*, Eſq. takes this way to inform his friends that he has travelled through Europe and America on purpoſe to acquire the *moſt noble art* of frizzing, ſhaving,* &c. He ſpeaks Latin and ſets razors Admirably.—*Sic tranſit gloria mundi.*

EDWARD FITZGERALD, Eſq.

* He has ſeen with his own eyes the operations of the great national razor on Robeſpierre and other French *white boys*, who, to be ſure, muſt be ſhaved cloſe by their ſhoulders. Och, he was once near trying it his own ſelf, but his friend Teague, coming up at the ſame time, ſays, arrah, now, my dear Fitz. how fooliſh you'll look in *Amerika*, when you would be after having your head comb'd and *find* you had *loſt* it.

Poets Corner.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

LINES

Addressed to the year 1795.—Written Jan. 1st, '96, on seeing many persons celebrate the new year.

Farewell, forever, gloomy Ninety-Five,
Now dead; but Ninety-Six, thy son's alive.
Though born at midnight, when thy spirit fled,
He roſe to frolic, but goes drunk to bed.
To hail his birth-day, what a laughing throng!
What piles of ſweet-cake, what a din of ſong!
He dances on thy grave, not carer for thee,
His ſon will dance on his with equal glee.
Ah! little thinks he, while he ſwims in wine,
His life how ſhort, or how diſaſtrous thine!

Born while mad Europe, cas'd in armour, ſtood,
Thy cradle floated in a ſea of blood;
Thy courſe half run, here ſafe from hoſtile arms,
Lo! Faction ſhook thee with her fierce alarms:
Her mobs aſſembling, blew her magic ſhell,
And wak'd her ſleeping hoſts in nether hell.
In Portſmouth imps, and whiplings riſe in Rye,
Swell, ſpit their venom, and in ſunſhine die.
In Dracut, Lexington, on feeble wing,
What loathſome inſects buz, and try to ſting!
But giant fiends in Philadelphia howl,
And, ſcenting blood, hoot with the midnight owl.
The fiends of France in ſubject Charleſton cry,
And proud Virginia's kindred ſprites reply.
Their war-ſong echo'd in thy dying ears,
And filled thy ſickening ſoul with patriot fears.

O, Ninety-Six, too thoughtleſs and too gay,
In Freedom's land if Faction ſeize the ſway,
How canſt thou frolic while ſhe lights her fires,
And Virtue, weeping, to her cave retires,
And hears her WASHINGTON's illuſtrious name
By knaves and ſtupid mobs conſign'd to ſhame.
If Congreſs yields to ſuch ſacrilegious art,
Say, would not terror chill thee to the heart?
In her own houſe if Freedom feels the blow,
And her own prieſts her ſacred fanes o'erthrow,
Will anarchy and war be long withſtood?
Will not thy ſun, ſo bright, go down in blood?

Then hang with ſackcloth every feſtive hall,
And on that troop let deep affliction fall,
For fate this year decides the awful ſtrife,
Faction or FREEDOM ſhall reſign it's life.

For Sale,

The Sloop POLLY,

Burthen 31 Tons

lying at Hamilton's wharf—ſhe is well found and ſails faſt

ALSO,

One thouſand buſhels of Coal.

Any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe ſaid veſſel or cargo, may know the terms by applying to the maſter on board.

Jan. 19.

At a Court continued and held for Loudon County, November the 18th, 1795.

Levan Powell, Complainant,
AGAINST
Achiles Helm, sommonly known by the name of Zachariah Helm, eldeſt ſon and heir at law, of Leonard Helm, deceaſed, Defendant. } In Chancery.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity, according to law and the rules of this Court, and it appearing, by an affidavit, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; it is ordered that unleſs he enter his appearance and give ſecurity, according to law and the rules of this Court, a decree ſhall be entered againſt him at March Court next, agreeable to the prayer of the ſaid complainant's bill; and it is further ordered and decreed that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Alexandria Gazette, and publiſhed at the door of the Court-houſe of the ſaid County for two months ſucceſſively.

C. BINNS, Clerk.

Wanted to Hire

A NEGRO GIRL, who underſtands plain houſe work, and who can be well recommended for her honeſty and ſobriety. Apply to the Printer.

Alexandria, January 6, 1796.

I have now on hand, which I will

ſell low for caſh, viz. 8 by 10, 10 by 12 and 12 by 14 window glaſs, white lead of an excellent quality by the box, tanners' lamp and linſeed oil, by the barrel, one thouſand gallons of Stone Ware aſſorted, with an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery and painters' Colours

George Drinker.

Alexandria, 8mo. 17, 1795.

A Cook wanted for a Tavern.

LIBERAL wages will be given to one who can come well recommended—a ſingle man would be preferred. Enquire of the Printer.

Mandeville and Jameſſon

HAVE for ſale at their ſtore on Fairfax ſtreet, the following articles, which they will diſpoſe of by wholeſale and retail, for caſh or the uſual credits, viz.

Jamaica and Windward Iſland Rum;
Cogniac Brandy;
Holland Geneva;
London bottled Porter;

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Claret, } WINES *Of the beſt quality in caſks & bottles;*

Liſbon, Calcavella, Malaga, Teneriffe, } *Do. do. in pipes quarter caſks*

Muſcovado Sugars in hhds. & barrels.
Loaf and lump do. in barrels;

Souchong, Hyſon, } *TEAS of different qualities.*
Young Hyſon, Imperial, } *Do. of the beſt do.*

Havannah Segars in boxes;

Bourbon Coffee, Green do. } *In bags and barrels.*
Coffee in bags;
Pepper in do.

Mace and ground ginger, nutmegs, mace, cinnamon, cloves and allpice, with a variety of pickles and muſtard in bottles.

☞ *Wanted to hire*—An able bodied free man, as a Porter—good wages will be given and it is expected none Apply who cannot give ſufficient proof of ſobriety and honeſty.

Alexandria, Nov. 3, 1795.

For Sale.

LOAF and lump SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Muſcovado SUGAR by the hhd. or barrel,
Imperial and young Hyſon TEAS by the cheſt or ſmaller quantity,
Jamaica and Antigua Rum by the hhd. or barrel,
Old Cogniac Brandy by the barrel or gallon,
Sherry, Liſbon and Malaga Wines in quarter caſks,
Claret in caſes of 2½ doz. each,
Bottled Porter by the barrel of 3 doz. each,
Molaſſes by the hhd. or barrel,
Glaſs ware aſſorted in barrels,
10 by 8 Window Glaſs,
Fig blue by the cag,
8d. 10d. and 20d. nails,
Lieper's Snuff in bottles,
Dutch Linens, &c.

Robert Alliſon.

JUST IMPORTED,

By POMERY & ISABELL,

In the Peggy, arrived at George-Town, which they now offer for Sale, at their Store in King-Street,

A neat Aſſortment of

Mancheſter Goods.

Of remarkably low Sterling prices;

A large, new and elegant aſſortment of

Gilt & plated, burniſhed & common Metal Buttons;

Handſome

New Carpeting;

A quantity of

Cotton and Worſted Hoſiery:

Theſe, and many other articles, they have on hand (as the Fall Seaſon for ſelling is ſomewhat advanced) they are determined to render low, but they will make it an object worthy particular attention for Caſh.

N. B. As Mr. Pomery, of this houſe, on his return from England, has arrived at the Northward, ſhe is daily expected with an additional ſupply of Goods.

Alexandria, Nov. 12, 1795.

ANDREW WALES

Takes this method of acquainting his friends and the public in general,

THAT HE HAS FOR SALE,
At his BREWERY,
STRONG & SMALL

B E E R.

He has alſo

GRAINS & YEAST

For Sale,

And continues to purchaſe Barley as uſual.

N. B. Hops for ſale by the bag or ſmaller quantity

Alexandria, Dec. 6, '95.

☞ THE Partnerſhip of *Thomas Williams & Joſeph Cary*, under the firm of *Williams & Cary*, being this day diſſolved, by mutual conſent, they earneſtly requeſt all thoſe indebted to them will immediately pay their reſpective balances; and all thoſe who have any demands againſt them are requeſted to bring them in for liquidation.

THOMAS WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH CARY.

Alexandria, December 31, 1795.

☞ The ſubſcriber intends to confine himſelf to the Commiſſion Buſineſs, and will be happy in receiving the Orders of his Friends, aſſuring them the utmoſt attention to their intereſt will be conſtantly exerted.

T. WILLIAMS.

Lime-ſtone and Lime wanted.

THE Directors of the Potomack Company wiſh to purchaſe Three Thouſand Cubic Feet of Lime-ſtone, each piece to be not leſs than two feet by four, nor leſs than four inches thick—alſo a quantity not leſs than Six Thouſand Buſhels of good unſlacked Lime; to be delivered at the lower end of the Canal, at the Great Falls, one ſixth part of each article before the 15th of March next; one ſixth by the firſt of April following, and the remainder before the 15th of May next.—Thoſe who wiſh to contract for either or both theſe articles, will pleaſe to ſend their propoſals in writing to either of the Directors, at George-Town or Alexandria, before the firſt Monday in February next. The payments will be made agreeable to the ſellers.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
G. GILPIN, J. KEITH, } Directors at Alexandria.
J. TEMPLEMAN, T. LEAR, } Directors at George-Town.

Potomack Company.

THE Stockholders on the new ſubſcription to the Potomack Company, are required to pay to *William Hartſhorne*, Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of March next, ten pounds per cent. on the amount of each ſhare by them held.

JOHN FITZGERALD, Preſident.
GEORGE GILPIN,
JAMES KEITH,
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
TOBIAS LEAR, } Directors.

Alex. Dec. 22, 1795.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of *Richard Lee*, late of Lee-Hall, in Weſtmoreland County are requeſted to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted; and all perſons who are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make payment to me.

RICHARD BLAND LEE,
Adminiſtrator.

Loudoun County, October 6, 1795.

In purſuance of a decree of the county court of Loudoun will be ſold on the ſecond Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premiſes, for ready money,

Two thirds of Seventy acres of

Land lying on the Shenondoah River, near Keyes's ferry on which there is a merchant mill; or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the claims of John Potts, and Elizabeth Osborne, amounting in the whole to about £.600 current money of Virginia, when due attendance will be given by

THOMAS RUTHERFORD,
GEORGE HITE,
JOHN DAVENPORT, } Com'rs.

TO BE RENTED,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

A Store, Counting-Room and Cellar, in complete order for the reception of goods. For buſineſs the ſtand is equal perhaps to any in Town. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, three doors above Capt. Jeſſe Taylor's, on King-Street. EDMUND EDMONDS.

Alexandria, December 29, 1795.

COAL.

3,000 buſhels on hand and for ſale

By R. HAMILTON.

Copper and Tin Manufactory.

JOHN BEALE

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from the town of Lynchburg to this place in a houſe in King-ſtreet, two doors above M'Knight's tavern, where he intends to carry on his buſineſs in all its various branches, ſuch as making and mending all kind of gold, ſilver, copper and tin work. He likewiſe tins old copper tea kettles, ſauce-pans, &c. &c.

Articles in the above branches of his buſineſs, may be had either by wholeſale or retail, and thoſe who buy to ſell again, will find it to their advantage to deal with him.

All kinds of plated work done on the ſhorteſt notice in the beſt manner, and warranted, ſuch as bridle bit ſtirrup irons, buckles, tips and ſaddleboſſes, made in the neweſt faſhions; mill brands cut, either in copper or iron, China mended, and all kinds of bell metal, ſuch as clock bells, ear bells for horſes, and ſkillets; the bells he warrants to ring as well as ever they did.

MILLINKS.

Made at the above ſhop, and at a moderate price. The above articles will be done in a maſterly manner.

☞ Alſo Clocks, Watches and Mathematical Inſtruments made and repaired in an elegant manner.

☞ He has on hand and now offers for ſale, at a moderate price, at the above houſe, ſundry articles of gold, ſilver, jewellery, copper, tin, and plate work, gilt watch chains, ſeals, keys, lockets, and breaſt pins.

The higheſt price given for old gold, ſilver, copper braſs, pewter or lead.